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ABSTRACT

In the first part of this document, teachers are urged to include United States' maritime history in planning social studies courses, units, and lessons. After a rationale for teaching the study of the sea, ways in which this topic can be used as content are briefly discussed. For example, units can be developed around the ship building industry, ports, fishing industry, and naval technology. American maritime heritage offers alternatives in instructional strategies whether product or process oriented. Suggestions are given for designing a unit using inquiry strategies, lectures, and current events. The topic also lends itself to an interdisciplinary approach. The major portion of the work presents an annotated bibliography of materials, sources, and references. Included are lists of periodicals, museums, and books which provide information on American's maritime history. (Author/DE)

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TWO IF BY SEA: AMERICA'S MARITIME HERITAGE AND THE SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHER

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In an era of increasing pressures upon the social studies curriculum to include studies of topics previously ignored, the curriculum specialist and classroom teacher should be alert to include our country's maritime history in planning courses, units and lessons.

A moment's reflection should remind the social studies teacher of the role the seas and in-land waters have played and continue to play in the lives of peoples and destinies of nations. In a world in which water covers nearly three fourths of the earth's surface, water has naturally contributed to the development of mankind in many ways. Life began in the sea; it has served as the cradle for the early civilizations and existed as a food source as well as a highway for travel, trade and cultural interchange. Historically the sea has been closely involved with the rise and fall of societies, cultures and nations. The biblical story of Moses and the opening of the Red Sea forms an important part of Judaic-Christian tradition; important naval battles (the Spanish Armada) have changed the

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course of history; nations have taken dangerous risks in pursuing foreign policies to obtain more favorable strategic holdings (Russia--"Windows to the West"). Other societies have justified their position on the pages of history because of their conquest of the sea (Phoencians, Vikings).

The situation is unfortunate in that America's maritime heritage has seriously been slighted. In fact, examination of textbooks, course outlines and curriculum guides makes it painfully obvious that this topic receives little, if any, attention--in fact if one, using present curriculum materials, were to examine certain periods of American history it would be easy to arrive at the generalization that the United States is a land locked nation. This is ironic indeed in that the sea served as the vehicle for the discovery, colonization and development of our nation. The level of our standard of living, our position as a world power and our cultural heritage are closely linked to the sea.

Protagonists of the thesis that the American frontier has shaped the character of her citizens quickly point to Americanisms like "he shoots from the hip," "he's a straight shooter" and "he's trigger happy" as partial documentation for their position. So too can the following colloquialisms validate the position that our maritime tradition has shaped our nation and people--"he runs a taut ship," "that was a salty tale," "batten down the hatches," "that took the wind out of his sails," "that

was a fish story."

CONTENT

There is a wealth of content for the teacher wishing to discuss the contribution of the maritime enterprizes to the development of America. For example, units could be developed around some of the following themes: (1) "The Ship Building Industry" possibly highlighting certain periods and ship types (e.g. the square riggers of New England, the monitors of Civil War fame, the romantic clipper ships, the Liberty ships of World War II and the nuclear submarines and pleasure boats of today (see reprint attached). Such an investigation might also examine the nature of the industrial revolution upon shipbuilding towns and the workers. (2) A historical and contemporary case study analysis of a major or minor port(s) (Erie, Philadelphia, Chester) studying its growth and the development of the trade specialties peculiar to that port. In addition to the commercial aspects of port life, geographic and economic requisites necessary for the establishment of a port could be considered (using a multidisciplinary approach). (3) Fishing and the fishing industry would make an interesting study—examining it in terms of the inland waters as well as the coasts and oceans and the contemporary international problems regarding fishing rights. (4) The development of naval technology might prove a valuable and interesting topic by concentrating

on a particular era; the Civil War was an era of rapid technological change. For example, the development of the monitors by the Union and the development of the submarines and mines, by the Confederacy could provide the content. (5) An investigation of the maritime trading industry of the nation focusing on its development to the present state dealing with the domestic trade (inland waters, canals) and the foreign trade. It may be most useful in this regard to focus upon a few particular trade items (petroleum, heavy machinery, agriculture) of a general interest or an item relative to the local community. (6) Frequently local and state history can provide content for a unit on maritime studies. Obviously some states and localities boardering on bodies of water are rich in maritime history, while others have less of a heritage. However, a little digging may discover a ship named after the state or local community or a resident had been a famous ship captain or naval hero which can be studied by the class. (During World War II Kansas had the highest per capita volunteer rate for the Navy.) (7) The life of a Coast Guardsman frequently is perceived as one of the interesting maritime occupations. A study of the activities of the Coast Guard would prove both enjoyable and enlightening. (8) An anthropology oriented unit might study the movement of peoples to the New World—contrasting the theories on the origin of the first Americans—the Alaskan land bridge, the existence of the "lost continent" of Atlantis and

the theories of Thor Hyerdahl (The Ra Expeditions). (9) A short unit on pirates--contemporary (drug pirates) and historic (pirates of the Caribbean) can prove not only to be of high student interest but a springboard into additional related topics.

Additional mini-units could be built around some of the more exotic topics related to Oceanic education—ferry boats, whaling, smuggling, lighthouses, and underwater tunnels. These suggested units and mini-units are flexible and can be easily integrated in single or multi-disciplinary courses. The subject matter is appropriate for many social studies courses—U.S. History, American Government, Problems of American Democracy, American Studies or Cultures, American Minorities or a variety of mini-courses (as well as courses in music, literature and art).

METHODOLOGY

American maritime heritage offers opportunities for all teachers regardless of the preference of instructional strategy.

For teachers interested in using inquiry or discovery strategies or for those desiring to emphasize historiography maritime studies offers unlimited opportunities. The conflicting analyses of the reasons for the Pearl Harbor incident provides an example of an event that the social studies teacher

can use to involve students in a critical thinking discussion requiring evaluative judgments. The readings, excerpts from Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald's, USN, The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor and selected passages from Samuel Eliot Morison's The Two-Ocean War provide contrasting explanations for the event; Theobald in defense of Admiral Kimmel tries to build a case for President Roosevelt encouraging the attack by Japan and Morison defending the President.

Another example that can be used as basis for teaching about historiography is the recent book Lusitiania (by Colin Simpson) which subscribes to the minority view that the British Intelligence encouraged and welcomed such an attack and disaster to bring America into the War against Germany (Professor Thomas Bailey of Stanford University has a work in progress contradicting Simpson's thesis). Similarly, Alfred Thayer Mahan's theories (The Influence of Sea Power Upon History) can be contrasted with the theories, philosophies and interpretations of others (Spangler, Marx, Toynbee).

Classic maritime history primary sources such as Dana's Two Year's Before the Mast or the both humorous and serious first person account of the attack upon Pearl Harbor by Tai Sing Loo, "How Happen I Were In Pearl Harbor" (Shipmate, December 1972, reprint attached) provide valuable insights into the era in which they were written; in addition, contrasting accounts of an event serve as a focal point for an examination of

the writing of history. One such example is the account of the Battle of Manila Bay. Lieutenant Carlos G. Calkins, a participant, write his version of the battle for the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings (see annotated bibliography); following publication Admiral Dewey quickly responded,

> the article has appeared in a publication which is understood to have the official sanction of the Department, and as it contains as facts conflicting with my official reports, I consider it necessary that the Department will request the Naval Institute to publish in its next issue my official report of the Battle of Manila Bay, which is absolutely correct in all essentials.

Admiral Dewey's letter and official account of the battle appeared in the next issue of the Proceedings (September 1899). Surely these accounts such as these form the basis of not only an interesting but useful lesson in the study of the recording of history and the value of primary sources to the historian.

America's rich maritime heritage provides content for the teaching approach and inclination of every social studies classroom teacher. We have already seen examples for those interested in inquiry and discovery learning; import export data can be used by students to develop generalizations concerning changing trade relationships of U.S. global interdependence. For the teacher wishing to illustrate a lecturette or use a springboard into a discussion, an abundance of political car-

toons exist.

For the teacher emphasizing current affairs the recent expedition investigating the location of the Monitor provides interesting content. Shipyards, ports, naval installations, maritime museums (see annotated bibliography) are conveniently spaced throughout the nation providing field trip opportunities (field trips to naval facilities may be arranged through one's Congressman); thematic investigations may also be undertaken such as the development of the submarine from the drawing boards of Archimedes, daVinci, through the early prototypes, the Hunley (first to sink a ship), the U-boats to the sophisticated nuclear powered ships of today.

For the teacher or school emphasizing career education it should be noted that there exist many opportunities in marine, maritime and related fields; the merchant marine industry alone employs over 60,000 persons (Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1974-75). Any program of career education cannot afford to overlook this potential source of employment for students.

America's maritime heritage not only provides the appropriate content to develop important social studies process skills but provides content to motivate students, a concern of all teachers. Not only does the romantic lure of the sea have a natural appeal to students but there are many incidents, events, and stories that can stimulate students toward reading, research and study. Obvious examples are biographies—pirates,

naval officers, explorers and adventurers; however, one should not overlook the histories of successful ships, certain time periods (canal era, Mississippi steamboats, clipper ships), local maritime interests (lighthouses, ferry boats) as well as maritime and naval disasters (Andrea Doria), sunken treasure ships, tug boats, commercial fishing and recreational boating, to mention a few.

INTERDISCIPLINARY POSSIBILITIES

Maritime studies offers opportunities to combine many disciplines in the study of a particular topic.

Teachers wishing to emphasize anthropology can share with their students the accounts of the early exploring expeditions of the U.S. Navy. The first major U.S. Exploring Expedition, under Commander Charles Wilkes, provides an abundance of information about life among the peoples of the South Pacific (The Narrative of the U.S. Exploring Expedition) (Perry's Narrative provides similar information on Japan).

The vast literature of sea is rich taking the form of poetry, biography, fictional novels and short stories, non-fictional accounts, ballads and songs. So too is art of the sea abundant; the skillful and creative teacher of American studies can build a multi-disciplinary unit integrating the humanities —maritime-literature, art, architecture and history and the social sciences—economics of maritime trade, international and

maritime law, the development of social justice in the U.S. Navy, the effect of geography upon maritime grade, the psychology of leadership aboard ship, and within political science naval diplomacy.

Likewise, the marine physical sciences can contribute to an understanding of America's maritime heritage. One approach might investigate mariculture as related to the fishing industry, career education, water polution and the future of the oceans. Naturally many students will be interested in more exotic aspects of maritime studies—oceanography, surfing, ocean engineering, scuba and deep sea diving which can be worked in nicely with a unit integrating the physical sciences, the humanities and the social sciences.

SUMMARY

America has a rich, colorful, and significant maritime heritage. With the approach of the bicentennial and the present interest in and importance of the sea, maritime studies justifiably should occupy a place in the curriculum. The broad spectrum of maritime studies can provide curricular for varied emphasis whether process or product oriented.

Presently materials for the teaching of maritime studies while noticeably lacking are beginning to become available. An annotated bibliography of materials, sources and references follows.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE
TEACHING OF AMERICAN MARITIME STUDIES

American Neptune—a scholarly publication of the Salem Peabody Museum. Containing interesting articles of a research nature, this journal provides information on America's maritime history.

Oceans—publication of the Oceanic Society, "an educational and charitable non-profit membership organization." This Journal that treats current and historical topics related to maritime affairs in a readable comprehensive fashion (illustrated). Annual membership is $12.50. Oceans, 125 Independence Drive, Menlo Park, California 94025.

Sea Frontiers—a short bi-monthly magazine with articles (illustrated), concerning advances, explorations and discoveries related to the marine sciences. Published by International Oceano-Graphic Foundation, 10 Rickenbacker Causeway, Virginia Key, Miami, Florida 33149. This organization also publishes Sea Secrets. Annual membership in the organization is $7.50.

Sea Power—a publication of the Navy League, "an independent, non-profit, civilian education organization." Recent editions have contained articles (illustrated) on various aspects of maritime life—fishing industry, oceanography, ship building. $5.50 for subscription—Sea Power, 818 18th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Shipmate—a publication of the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association which along with articles relative to the Alumni contains general features on naval problems, naval developments and naval history. U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, Alumni House, Annapolis, Maryland 21402. Subscription, $12.

Steamboat Bill—a quarterly publication of the Steamship Historical Society of America. This journal contains short, interesting, well illustrated features on topics such as ferry boats, Mississippi show boats and other non-naval steamships. 139 Kenyon Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06105. Subscription, $7.

United States Naval Institute Proceedings--publication of the U.S. Naval Institute, "a private, professional society for all who are interested in naval and maritime affairs." Past issues of this journal constitute an excellent primary source of maritime (especially naval) history as the periodical has just celebrated its centennial anniversary. More recent issues deal with current maritime and naval problems. The Institute also publishes books related to naval and maritime affairs. The Naval Review, an annual (yearbook), reviews the year's developments and suggests future directions for the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines and related maritime life (illustrated). Membership, $15. U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Maryland 21402.

United States Naval War College Review--a scholarly publication with articles relating not only to the Navy but also to America's maritime industry. Published at the U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I. 02480. Useful for a history of the Navy as well as current thinking on naval problems--strategy, race relations, women in the Navy, etc. Limited distribution; however, available at many libraries.

Warship International--a magazine dealing with naval ships of all types, from various nations and time periods. This periodical is highly illustrated with sketches, pictures, and plans of ships. Appearing quarterly, it is published by the Naval Records Club ($6.00 per year), 726 North Reynolds Road, Toledo, Ohio 43615.

Additional periodicals while not devoted to maritime studies frequently contain articles on the topic. Examples are: American Heritage, National Geographic, state historical journals (particularly those states with a maritime tradition), Illustrated History, Smithsonian, and similiar journals.

Naval and Maritime Museums:

The following is a list of the location of museums that can provide valuable field trip learning experiences for social studies teachers and students. Individual museums should be contacted for brochures describing holdings and procedures. (Source: U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings [October, 1966]).

Alabama

Mobile: USS Alabama

California

China Lake: Michelson Museum, Naval Ordnance Test Station

Los Angeles: California Museum of Science and Industry, 700 State Drive

Port Hueneme: Seabee Museum

San Diego: Naval Training Center Historical Museum, Building 30; Ship Star of India

San Francisco: San Francisco Maritime Museum, San Francisco Maritime State Historical Monument, Schooner C. A. Thayer, Steam-Schooner Wapama, Scow Schooner Alma, Ferry Eureka, 2905 Hyde Street; Sloop Gjoa, Golden Gate Park; Spreckles Museum, Treasure Island

San Pedro: Cabrillo Marine Museum

Vallejo: Mare Island Naval Shipyard Museum

Connecticut

Groton: Midget submarine type Seehund II, HU-75; two Japanese midget submarines, U.S. Naval Submarine Base; The Submarine Library, U.S. Naval Submarine Base

Hartford: Marine Room, Wadsworth Athenaeum

Mystic: Marine Historical Association and Mystic Seaport, Whaleship Charles W. Morgan, Ship Joseph Conrad, Schooner L.A. Dunton, Sandbagger Annie, Cutter Fox, Sloop Estella A., Schooner Bowdoin, Bugeye Dorothy Parsons, Pinky Regina M., Schooner Pleione

District of Columbia

Santa Maria, Maine Avenue; Smithsonian Institution, Constitution Avenue; Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum, 1610 H Street, N.W.; U.S. Naval Historical Display Center, Washington Navy Yards; Washington National Archives, Pennsylvania Avenue at 8th Street, N.W.

Florida

Pensacola: Naval Aviation Museum, U.S. Naval Air Station

Stuart: House of Refuge, Hutchinson Island

Tavernier: Fortress of sunken treasure

Georgia

Columbus: Confederate Naval Museum; CSS Muscogee

Savannah: Savannah Maritime Museum on board the Cruz Del Sur

Hawaii

Honolulu: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Falls of Clyde

Pearl Harbor: USS Arizona Memorial; USS Utah; Japanese midget submarine

Illinois

Chicago: Chicago Historical Society, Clark Street and North Avenue; George F. Harding Museum, Randolph and Michigan Avenue; Museum of Science and Industry, Submarine U-505, 57th Street and Lake Shore Drive; Replica of Viking ship in Lincoln Park

Indiana

Jeffersonville: Howard National Steamboat Museum

Iowa

Keokuk: Keokuk River Museum on Board the George M. Verity

Kentucky

Louisville: Steamer Belle of Louisville

Louisiana

New Orleans: Pioneer, Louisiana State Museum

Maine

Bath: Bath Marine Museum, 963 Washington Street

Portland: Maine Historical Society

Searsport: Penobscot Marine Museum

Maryland

Annapolis: Historic Annapolis, Inc. Slicer Shiplap House, 18 Pinkney Street; U.S. Naval Academy Museum; U.S. Naval Academy Library

Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, Marine Wing, 201 W. Monument Street; USS Constellation

Landover Hills: Nautical Research Guild

St. Michaels: Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy

Barnstable: The Donald G. Trayser Memorial Museum

Boston: Boston Marine Society; Museum of Fine Arts; Old State House; Museum of Science, Science Park; State Street Trust Company; Stebbins Marine Collection, Harrison Grey Otis House; USS Constitution, Boston Naval Shipyard

Cambridge: Francis Russell Hart Nautical Museum, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue

Chatham: Whaling Museum

Cohasset: Maritime Museum

Edgartown: Dukes County Historical Society, Martha's Vineyard

Fall River: Fall River Historical Society Museum; USS Massachusetts, State Pier

Gloucester: Gloucester Art Institute

Mattapoisett: Mattapoisett Historical Society

Nantucket: Nantucket Whaling Museum

Nantucket Island: Nantucket Historical Association

New Bedford: Whaling Museum and Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 18 Johnny Cake Hill

Newburyport: Newburyport Historical Society

Plymouth: Mayflower II

Salem: Peabody Museum, 161 Essex Street; Salem Maritime National Historic Sites, Custom House, 168 Derby Street, and Derby House, 172 Derby Street; Essex Institute, Essex Street

Sharon: Kendall Whaling Museum

Michigan

Dearborn: Greenfield Village, Steamer Suwanee

Detroit: Detroit Historical Society; Dossin Museum of Great Lakes History, Belle Isle

Minnesota

Winona: Transportation Museum on board the Julius C. Wilkie

Mississippi

Vicksburg: Mississippi River Museum and Hall of Fame on board the Steamer Sprague; USS Cairo

Missouri

Hannibal: Steamer Mark Twain

Hermann: Historic Hermann Museum, including Riverboat Room

St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society, River Room, Lindell at De Baliviere Streets

New Jersey

Beach Haven: Schooner Lucy Evelyn

Paterson: City of Paterson Museum; Fenian Ram

New York

Buffalo: Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society

Cold Spring Harbor, L.I.: Whaling Museum

East Hampton: East Hampton Town Marine Museum

Glen Cove, L.I.: Webb Institute of Naval Architecture

Huntington, L.I.: Vanderbilt Marine Museum

Hyde Park: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum

Lake Champlain: Fort Ticonderoga Museum

New York City: India House, Hanover Square; Metropolitan Museum of Art; Museum of Science and Industry, Marine Transportation Section, Rockefeller Center; Museum of the City of New York, Maritime Museum, 1220 Fifth Avenue; New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West at 77th Street; Seamen's Bank for Savings, 30 Wall Street; Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street; New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street; New York Public Library, St. George Branch, Staten Island; New York Yacht Club, 37 West 44th Street; Steamship Historical Society of America, 4 Broad Street

Sag Harbor: Suffolk County Whaling Museum

Staten Island: Staten Island Museum; The Steamship Historical Society of America Library

Syracuse: The Canal Museum, Eric Boulevard East

West Brighton, Staten Island: Sailor's Snug Harbor

Whitehall: Skenesborough Museum

North Carolina

Beaufort: Alphonso Whaling Museum

Kingston: CSS Neuse, Govenor Richard Caswell Memorial

Wilmington: USS North Carolina

Ohio

Cleveland: Great Lakes Historical Society

Fairport Harbor: Fairport Marine Museum

Marietta: Rivermen's Museum; Steamboat W. P. Snyder

Vermillion: Great Lakes Historical Society Museum, 142 Main Street

Oregon

Astoria: Columbia River Maritime Museum

Hood River: USS Banning

Pennsylvania

Doylestown: Marine Room, Bucks County Historical Society

Erie: The Flagship Niagara

Philadelphia: Franklin Institute; Philadelphia Maritime Museum, 427 Chestnut Street; Atwater Kent Museum, 15 South 7th Street; Insurance Company of North America Museum, 1600 Arch Street; USS Olympia

Rhode Island

Bristol: Herreshoff Model Room, 125 Hope Street

East Greenwich: Varnum Military and Naval Museum

Newport: New England Naval and Maritime Museum; Newport Historical Society

Providence: Rhode Island Historical Society

Texas

Fredericksburg: Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz Naval Museum

San Jacinto: Battleship Texas Museum

Vermont

Shelburne: Shelburne Museum Steamer Ticonderoga

Virginia

Jamestown: Discovery, Goodspeed, and Susan Constant

Newport News: The Mariners Museum

Portsmouth: Norfolk Naval Shipyard Museum;
Portsmouth Coast Guard Museum, Inc.

Yorktown: Colonial National Park Museum

Washington

Bremerton: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Museum

Seattle: The Museum of History and Industry'
Joshua Green-Dwight Merrill Maritime Wing'
McCurdy Park; Schooner Wawona

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The items listed below are a representative sample of materials available for use by students and teachers.

Abbott, Sue Sweeney, et al. Undersea Treasures. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1974. This recent book, containing over 300 pictures, illustrations and maps, provides the reader with an excellent narrative account of the riches to be obtained from the sea. The book is also unique in combining history and oceanography.

Albion, R.G. Naval and Maritime History: An Annotated Bibliography. (4th Edition). Mystic, Connecticut: The Marine Historical Association, 1972. An outstanding reference work listing books in all areas of maritime history (navies, safety at sea, original seafaring accounts, whaling, sea routes). This work containing 5,000 entries is a must for any library.

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Allison, R.S. Sea Diseases, London: Bale. An interesting historical account of the causes and attempted cures of some of the most famous and prevalent sea diseases—dysentery, malaria, yellow fever, scurvy, typhus.

Alone In My Lobster Boat. A twelve year boy is permitted to be his own man for one day. In this sixteen minute color film a young boy is taught the responsibilities, the difficulties and the costs of a Maine's lobster fisherman, his father's profession. Xerox Films, 245 Long Hill Road, Middletown, Connecticut.

Americana: Yankee Whaling. A twenty-seven minute black and white film that takes the viewer on a tour of one of the last remaining 19th Century whaling ships at Mystic, Connecticut. The film (1968) contains actual scenes of harpooning, cutting and the burning of blubber. Audio Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. Since 1798 content provides the reader with a yearly status of the Navy—numbers, types of ships, as well as information on officers and personnel. This annual is a primary source on yearly developments in the Navy. Since 1948 contained in the Report of the Secretary of Defense.

Barlow, A.M. Ferryboat. New York: Dramatist Play Service, 1974. This play details the chance meeting of two young people on a ferryboat. (One man, one woman, one exterior).

Bibliography on the History of Water Transportation. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute. This bibliography, although dated (June, 1965) exists as a fine compilation of books on ships, mariners, inventors, discoverers, ports and maritime lore.

Brassey's Naval Annual. A classic source of modern naval history (published since 1886) containing factual data on the ships of all navies.

Bryant, S.W. The Sea and the States: A Maritime History of the American Merchant Marine, 1947. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. The historical account of the development of the Navy and Merchant Marine in the United States.

Captain Stormalong. This thirteen minute color film details the adventures of one of America's favorite sea captains in the days of wooden ships. The film covers Stormy's life from a cabin boy on a schooner until he becomes captain of the Courser, the largest of the clipperships. Bailey Film Associates, 2211 Michigan Avenue, Santa Monica, California.

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Church, W.C. Life of John Ericson, (2 volumes). New York: Holt. The biography of the famous architect and engineer best known for building the Monitor. A more recent biography is R. White's Yankee from Sweden, 1960.

Clark, J. "Sun Ship Also Rises," Philadelphia Magazine. (Reprints available from Sun Ship Building, Chester, Pennsylvania). A well done article on the state of U.S. shipbuilding, the U.S. merchant marine, and specifically the Sun Shipbuilding Company. The article summarizes the decline of the shipbuilding industry as well as the history of Sun Company.

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Debenham, F. Discovery and Exploration: An Atlas History of Man's Journeys Into The Unknown. Toronto: Doubleday, 1960. A useful geographical reference containing many illustrations, maps, chronological tables. This book suitable for library purchase. Covers discovery and exploration on six continents.

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Fruchtman, T. Illustrated Ship's Dictionary: A Handy Compendium of the Most Commonly Used Terms. New York: Reporter Publications, 1951. A good reference tool to consult for common maritime terms. New York: Sherman, 1949.

Gibson, C.E. The Story of the Ship. A readable popular account of the historical development of ships.

Great Lakes Ports of North America, The. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The Lesstrang Publishing Corporation. $6.00. A well-illustrated book on the 22 deep-water ports that lie within the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway. The aerial photographs and the information on the ports make this a useful book.

Groener, L. Illustrated Marine Encyclopedia, 1948. Although a good reference work, it is presently somewhat dated.

Harbor Pilot. The experience and knowledge of the harbor pilot is portrayed in this ten minute color film which shows how the skills of the pilot enables him to safely guide ships to port. Bailey Film Associates.

Harding, L.A. History of Navigation, New York: William-Frederick Press, 1952. An analysis of the development of navigation through the ages.

Historically Famous Lighthouses. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast Public Information Division (CG-232). An 88-page booklet containing information on lighthouses located in the coastal and Great Lakes states as well as Hawaii. The booklet contains a picture and short history of each of the lighthouses. As lighthouses form a romantic and interesting part of our nation's maritime heritage, this booklet provides a useful and enjoyable account of part of that heritage.

Hoffman, E.P. History of American Merchant Seaman. 1956. While less comprehensive than the title indicates, this work provides a good background of the development of the most important maritime trades.

How Ships Are Built. Chester, Pennsylvania: Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. A well-done short booklet (with stage-by-stage photographs) on the building of modern ships. This non-technical account contains a glossary of ship and marine terms as well as information on types of ships, propulsion and navigation.

Huntress, Keith. Narratives of Shipwrecks and Disasters. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1974. This work covers the 275 years (1586-1860) when wooden sailing ships were in their Golden Age. Specifically the author relates the story of the destruction of 24 ships.

Inches, H.D. The Great Lakes Wooden Shipbuilding Era. Vermilion, Ohio: Great Lakes Historical Society, 1962. An account particularly useful to teachers of the upper Middle West wishing to integrate some local maritime history into their courses.

Inland Waterborne Commerce Statistics (yearly). Washington, D.C.: The American Waterways Operators, Inc. A compilation of the statistics of the commodities carried over the inland waterways (Sacramento River, Illinois waterways). It is a valuable and useful reference.

Ives, B. Sea Songs of Sailing, Whaling and Fishing. 1956. A good sampling of songs (68) from the sea. Accompanying the words of each song are the melody and guitar chords.

Inland Waterways—Inland Ports. This fifteen minute film depicts the importance of water transportation. The film shows a large sea going freighter's journey upriver to a inland port to deposit its cargo. The port activities (exchange of goods—garges, trains, trucks, ships) are shown. Arthur Barr Productions, P.O. Box 7-C, Pasadena, California.

Jane's Fighting Ships. An annual similar to Brassey's but with more emphasis on details and diagrams. Published since 1898, it contains information on all the navies of the world.

Jobe, J. The Great Age of Sail. New York: Time-Life. 1967. A nicely illustrated and well written popular account of the days when sail was king on the seas.

Johnson, David. Clipper Ships and the Cutty Sark. New York: Grossman Publishers. This collection of primary sources, sketches and narrative accounts of the clipper ships is part of the Jackdaw Series. It is useful in discovery-inquiry lessons or for just posting on bulletin boards.

Kaufman, Betsy B. "The Planning of Multimedia Study: Man's Interest and Fascination With The Sea," Journal of English Teaching Effectiveness, 1973. This article is useful to the teacher wishing to approach maritime studies in an interdisciplinary manner. The author lists several valuable books (fiction, non-fiction) for use with students.

Kimmel, H. I. Admiral Kimmel's Story. 1954. Kimmel, naval commander at Pearl Harbor, defends his actions prior to the attack by the Japanese.

Kennedy, Ludovic. Pursuit. A scholarly and very readable account of the chase and sinking of the Bismarck. This analysis benefits from material only recently made available (1973) and from conveying the drama of the chase.

Knight, F. The Sea Story, Being A Guide To Nautical Reading From Ancient Times To The Close Of The Sailing Ship Era. London: MacMillan, 1958. A valuable guide to fiction the author, a retired British ship captain suggests readings in various categories.

Laing, Alexander. American Heritage History of Seafaring America. New York: American Heritage Press, 1974. An outstanding chronicle of our nation's seafaring heritage containing 329 illustrations. This book exists not only as a valuable reference work but as a source of maritime art—paintings, engravings, scrimshaw and prints.

Lovette, L. P. Naval Customs, Traditions and Usage. Annapolis, Maryland: U.S. Naval Institute, 1934. This publication exists as a useful handbook for the student or teacher with questions about naval terminology and traditions.

Lewis, C. L. Books of the Sea, An Introduction to Nautical Literature. Annapolis, Maryland: U.S. Naval Institute, 1943. Includes both critical reviews and listings of words—novels, short stories, poetry, plays. Examples of chapters—Naval History, Ships and Merchant Marine, Biographies of seamen, pirates, mutineers and slavers.

Lloyd, C. Ships and Seamen: From the Vikings to the Present Day, A History in Text and Pictures. Cleveland: World Publication, 1961. The author has culled together a fine collection of pictures to complement his text.

Lord, W. A Night To Remember. New York: Holt, 1955. This book describes the sinking of the great White Star liner Titantic on April 15, 1922 with the loss of 1198 lives.

McCosker, M. S. The Historical Collection of Insurance Company of North America. Philadelphia: Insurance Company of North America, 1967. This book contains an annotated list of marine paintings, prints, books, records, ship models and other memorabilia contained in the Company's collection located in libraries around the country. In addition, the book contains many beautiful illustrations of the above.

McFee, W. The Law of the Sea, Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1950. The author has written a summary of the historical development of maritime law.

Manning, G. C. The Theory and Technique of Ship Design: A Study of the Basic Principles and Processes Employed in the Design. Cambridge: Mass. Institute of Technology, 1956. The author, a professor at M.I.T. provides the reader with useful information as to the basics of ship design.

"Meet the Press—Admiral E. R. Zumwalt, Jr." Sunday, June 30, 1974. An indepth interview in which Zumwalt talks about the present state of the Navy and future predictions. Zumwalt also discusses innovations he introduced into the Navy when he served as Chief of Naval Operations. (Merkle Press, Washington, D.C.).

"Merchant Marine"—Merchant Marine, Officers, Merchant Seamen. Reprint from Occupational Outlook Handbook, (1974-75 Edition) Bulletin 1785-140. A good source of information for career Education. Advisement contains information on qualifications, salary and opportunities.

Merrill, J. Quarterdeck and Fo'c'sle; The exciting story of the Navy. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1963. A collection of primary sources (reports, logs, letters) from the Revolution to the present. Excellent for use with students in present or abbreviated form.

Meyers, Judith. Waldo the Whale. Mystic, Conn.: Education Department, Marine Historical Association. A short booklet designed for upper elementary school students dealing with shaling in an educational and humanistic fashion. The educational department of the Marine Historical Association is one of the few organizations producing educational materials.

Mississippi River Navigation. Vicksburg, Mississippi: Mississippi River Commission, 1971. A booklet containing a significant amount of information on the river. In addition to a history of the river, maps, charts and pictures are included.

Morison, S. E. Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860, 1921. This work provides insight into the early development of American trade, shipbuilding, and fishing industry. Also valuable because of Morison's fine writing ability and his prominence as the nation's leading maritime historian.

"Naval and Maritime Prize Photography" Contest Winners. U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Maryland 21402. A reprint booklet of photographs that have won the yearly contest sponsored by the U.S. Naval Institute. Photographs (color and black and white) are of frameable quality. The Institute also is a prime source of photographs of ships with a collection of several thousand pictures.

Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. A listing (some annotated) of government publications relating the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. These publications include topics such as safety, military law, astronomy, radar and oceanography.

Neuhaus, H. M. "Fifty Years of Naval Engineering." American Society of Naval Engineers Journal. V. 50, 1938. This is a four part article covering the development of naval Engineering from 1888 to 1938.

"Old Navy I, II Portfolio." Washington, D.C.: The National Archives. These are outstanding prints from the Franklin D. Roosevelt collection reproduced in color on quality paper at a reasonable cost (20 prints, $3.50) that can be used for school displays and classroom bulletin boards.

O'Neill, Eugene. The Complete Works of Eugene O'Neill. New York: Random House. This collection contains many plays with a maritime setting (aboard: a barge, a trans-Atlantic liner, a merchant ship) with maritime themes (death at sea, loneliness, frontier). O'Neill, one of America's great playwrights, has chosen the sea as the setting for many of his plays.

Operation Rescue—Cleaning and Care of Oiled Waterfowl. Washington, D.C.: American Petroleum Institute. A booklet provoked by the criticism of oil spills and the effects tells of the development of techniques to treat birds that have come in contact with oil. The publication is not only interesting for its treatment of this topic but water pollution (by oil) in general.

Port of Duluth-Superior. Duluth, Minn.: Seaway Port Authority. This is a short illustrated booklet dealing with the ports of Duluth and Superior. Duluth as the nation's number 2 port (in tonnage) deserves the attention of the student of American studies and maritime affairs. All major ports and most minor ports have such publications available free.

Potter, E. B. and C. W. Nimitz. Sea Power: A Naval History. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice Hall, 1960. This volume, a history of American Navy is the text used at Annapolis and the NROTC programs.

Recreation (available District Corps of Engineers Department of the Army Offices). A booklet illustrated lavishly with pictures and maps of American recreational waterways. Information on each facility includes availability of water skiing, pools, swimming, etc.

Robinson, S. S. and Robinson, M. A History of Naval Tactics from 1530 to 1930. Annapolis, Maryland: U.S. Naval Institute, 1942. An indepth treatment of the development of naval strategy for four centuries. The author covers many battles and wars including those in which the U.S. was not involved.

Rodgers, W. L. Naval Warfare Under Oars--14th to 16th Centuries. Annapolis, Maryland: U.S. Naval Institute, 1940. A comprehensive well illustrated study of naval warfare, strategy and tactics from the Roman Empire to the Spanish Armada.

Selected Oceanographic Publications. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. A short annotated bibliography of publications available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. These publications are generally short essays and booklets.

Shipping World Year Book, The. An annual containing directories of shipowners, statistical information maritime rules and regulations shipping organizations, published since 1887 it is a very useful handbook to yearly maritime activities.

Snell, Tee Loftin. The Wild Shores--America's Beginnings. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1974. A well written historical analysis of early American life along the coast, liberally sprinkled with excellent pictures and sketches.

Songs and Sounds of the Sea. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1973. (Stereo-record) A collection of American folk songs related to the sea. These songs, mingled with the sounds of the sea, were sung by the hardy men who form America's maritime tradition.

Spectorsky, A. C. (Ed.) The Book of the Sea. New York: Appleton, 1954. This is an anthology containing 83 well-chosen selections. This massive work of 488 pages contains many well-done illustrations.

Stackpole, E. A. The Sea Hunters. Toronto: Lippincott, 1953. Stackpole's account of early American whaling exists as the most authoritative publication of the topic.

Stackpole, E. A. (Ed.) Those in Peril on the Sea. This work contains first-person narrative accounts of battles against the sea by 18 survivors.

Starbuck, A. A. A History of the Whaling Industry...to the Year 1876. Old Dartmount Historical Society, 1959. R.B. Hegarty and P.F. Purrington continued the book until 1928.

Steamboat Bill. The film relates the tale of the famous riverboat captain from Bill's days in Council Bluff, Iowa when he was determined to become the most "famous riverboat captain." This eleven minute color film portrays the lure of the river. Bailey Film Associates.

Theobald, R. A. The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor: The Washington Contribution to the Japanese Attack. New York: Devin-Adair, 1954. Theobald, a Navy Admiral, defends Admiral Kimmel asserting that President Roosevelt and his advisors provoked the attack.

"Treasure Maps and Charts." Social Education, Vol. 35, No. 1, December, 1971. An annotated bibliography of treasure maps and charts listing locations of sunken ships. The bibliography lists addresses for obtaining the maps.

Villiers, Captain A. Men, Ships and the Sea. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1972 (new edition). This is clearly one of the outstanding pictorial and narrative accounts of the historical development of ships. It contains chapters such as "Medieval Marines Enrich Coasts with Commerce," "Yankee Merchants Tap China Trade," "Steamboats a-Comin'!," "Dreadnoughts and Blue Riband Liners" and "Small Boating: Everybody's Sport."

Waller, G. Pearl Harbor: Roosevelt and the Coming of the War. Boston: D. C. Heath, 1965. One of the books in the D. C. Heath "Problems in American Civilization" series. It provides conflicting analyses of the reason for Pearl Harbor by several authors.

Wescott, A. (Ed.) Mahan on Naval Warfare: Selections from the Writings of Rear Admiral T. Mahan. A collection of the most significant passages from the works of Mahan, who formulated the "sea power" theory. Prior to his death in 1917, Mahan had written 20 books and approximately 100 articles.

Wilkes, C. Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, 1838-42. The first major exploring expedition undertaken by the U.S. Navy under the command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N. The expedition contributed to the advancement of knowledge in many disciplines (meteorology, anthropology) and scored a first in proving the existence of the continent of Antartica.

Wise, Donald A. A Descriptive List of Treasure Maps and Charts in the Library of Congress. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. This recent revision lists the general location of sunken treasure ships off both coasts.

Wohlstetter, R. Pearl Harbor: Warning and Decision. Stamford, California: Stamford University Press, 1962. A scholarly, systematic, though not very readable account (heavy in primary sources) of the attack upon Pearl Harbor. Wohlstetter emphasizes the poor coordination of communication between the Army, Navy, and the Government.

United States Merchant Marine—A Brief History. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce Maritime Administration, 1972. A short (seven pages) booklet explaining the history of the Merchant Marine, explaining its role and importance in the country's development. A well-written concise essay with illustrations.

United States Naval History: A Bibliography. Washington, D.C.: Naval History Division Department of the Navy, 1972. This is an extensive bibliography of writings (reports, books, pamplhets, articles) on the Navy and all its activities (armament, strategy, tactics, history, periodicals, research aids).

United States Submarine Data Book. Groton, Conn.: Submarine Force Library and Museum. A booklet on each of America's submarines—type of design, displacement, first commissioning, shipyard, length, disposition, etc. Groton, home of U.S. Naval Submarine Base (New London) and general dynamics, is considered "submarine capital of the world."